

HOUSE IS STIRRED BY LILLEY CHARGES

Accusations Regarding Submarine Boat Discussed With Cannon.

Sherman and Griggs Not Accused, Says Connecticut Man.

In the House of Representatives yesterday there was an undercurrent of excitement due to the charges and counter-charges which have been made since the introduction by Representative Lilley of Connecticut of a resolution calling for an investigation of the methods of the Electric Boat Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Lilley had a conference with Speaker Cannon with a view to having his resolution favorably reported on the Committee on Rules at an early date. The speaker made no definite promise, but asked Mr. Lilley to submit his charges in writing.

Many of the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs are indignant because of the intimation that they have been influenced in legislation in favor of the Electric Boat Company. Several heated discussions took place on the floor of the House, and in the cloak-rooms yesterday.

"A Mendacious Lie."

Mr. Sherman of New York, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, was a visitor at the White House yesterday. When asked if he had anything to say in reply to statements attributed to Mr. Lilley, to the effect that the submarine company had contributed to his campaign fund, Mr. Sherman said:

"I do not believe Mr. Lilley made that statement. If he did he is a mendacious liar."

When Mr. Lilley was shown the statement in which he was quoted as saying that Mr. Sherman received campaign contributions from the submarine company, and as saying that Mr. Sherman had contributed to the campaign fund, he made the following statement:

"I have never made any assertion that the Holland Boat Company had subscribed to Mr. Sherman's campaign expenses. What I did say was that rumors were afloat that the Holland Company has subscribed to individual and party campaign funds. When the investigating committee is appointed the facts will come out."

Denies Accusing Chairmen.

In the presence of Chairman Griggs, of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee, and Chairman Mr. Lilley, of the Republican committee, Mr. Lilley denied that he had made charges against them, and in their presence also he accused a newspaper correspondent of having "maliciously lied."

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TO FORCE DOLLIVER BILL ON SENATE THIS WEEK

Senator Burkett of Nebraska, in charge of the Dolliver school bill, said yesterday that he hoped to bring the bill up in the Senate this week and get it passed.

Two attempts have been made already to get the Senate to consider the bill, and each time objection has been forthcoming. Senator Burkett is now on another mission and Senator Nelson on another.

What Congress Did

IN THE HOUSE.

The House passed the street railway bill, providing universal transfers, trackage to the Union Station, and a cross-town line.

Members from the North and South had a lively tilt on the race question, brought up by an amendment to have "Jim Crow" cars in Washington.

The House passed the bill for policing the new House office building.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate heard George Washington's farewell address read.

HOODOO SOON FOLLOWS

GIRL WHO HAS \$13

Thirteen dollars and a brass watch proved a hoodoo for Rosetta Lucas, a fourteen-year-old colored girl, who was last night locked up by police of the Tenth precinct. The girl is charged with having stolen the money and watch from Rufus Byne, who lived in the same house with her family, at 318 H street southwest.

The girl marched herself up town and purchased a new hat with an orange and red feather in it, a Scotch plaid petticoat, and other garments that might be styled lingerie had she paid more than 12½ cents apiece for them.

When she visited friends near Brightwood a policeman recognized her from a description furnished by Policeman Shelby, and it was all up with Rosetta.

RADIUM THERAPEUTIC BATHS.

The Australian Minister of Agriculture has decided to create a radium bathing institution at Joachimsthal in order to utilize radium water for therapeutic purposes. Proposals have already been made to the government by the Karlsbad municipality, and says a contemporary, by an English syndicate for the organization of radium baths, that the Minister of Agriculture has determined to retain control of the undertaking.

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North and South Clash On Floor of the House: "Jim Crow" Law Proposed

(Continued from First Page.)

ored men in his State and in the South who have no vote.

Would Create Friction.

"The amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama," said Mr. Campbell, "would, instead of allaying friction in the District of Columbia, and in the United States, inaugurate an era of friction here and elsewhere in the country."

Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, after Mr. Campbell had been granted unanimous consent for five minutes more, read a dispatch from a Wichita, Kan., paper, saying that Booker T. Washington had been refused accommodations at the leading hotel of that city. Mr. Campbell, in reply, stated that the proprietor of the hotel had acted without authority of any ordinance of the city or any law of the State of Kansas.

"The probabilities are," said Mr. Campbell, "that the proprietor was a Democrat from Alabama who was running the hotel."

Mr. Hefflin asked Mr. Campbell if he believed in sending white children to the same school with negro children.

"My children go to the same school that the colored children in my ward go to in the city of Pittsburgh," replied Mr. Campbell.

"Does the gentleman believe in that?" asked Mr. Hefflin.

"I do, or I would not send my children there," answered Mr. Campbell.

"Does the gentleman believe in their worshiping in the same church?" continued Mr. Hefflin.

"There are colored people who worship in the same church I do," responded Mr. Campbell.

Inter-Marriage of Races.

"Does the gentleman believe in inter-marriage between the races?" roared Mr. Hefflin.

"No, sir," responded Mr. Campbell, "I do not. I would not permit my daughter to marry some white man."

Mr. Beall of Texas interrupted to ask if Mr. Campbell would permit his daughter to marry a colored man. Mr. Campbell said that he would not, and added:

"But I would permit the colored man to exercise political rights under the Constitution, along by my side. I believe the right to attend schools and ride upon street cars is a political one."

Relations of Races.

Mr. Clark of Florida entered the debate in a cool and dispassionate manner, and made a deep impression as he discussed the relations between the white man and the black man. He declared that the amendment was not an attack on the negro race; was not unjust to them, and was not intended as discrimination.

To illustrate his kindly feeling toward the colored race, Mr. Clark described a visit his office last Sunday afternoon of an old negro who had been owned by his father. Mr. Clark's wife was present.

"I want to say to you," continued Mr. Clark, "we have not spent a more pleasant afternoon for years. But there is a vast difference in that sentiment which every man upon this side of the House, who lives south of that river, can understand. This is a sentiment that you, the Republicans, do not understand and cannot understand."

Mr. Clark insisted that the adoption of the amendment would prove as beneficial in Washington as it had in Florida, where the negroes and whites were separated.

Mr. Olcott, of New York, declared that from his personal knowledge the accommodations offered the colored people in the "Jim Crow" cars in the South were vastly inferior to those furnished the white travelers. This statement raised a storm of protest from nearly a score of Southern Congressmen.

Tennesseean Speaks.

Mr. Sims of Tennessee poured oil on the troubled waters when he reminded his fellow-Democrats that it would be impossible to secure the adoption of the amendment.

"We have got a question up here that we may debate from now until the end of this session and not a man on this side of the chamber will be changed, and not the mind of a gentleman on that side will be changed. Why not let us go along and pass this bill? I am for the amendment, but I know it is utterly impossible to get it incorporated in this bill. Let us get the bill through and let us through the negro question on a general debate, even if we thrash each other in doing it. I want to give warning that I will move to close the debate in fifteen minutes."

This last statement from Mr. Sims aroused protests on the Democratic side, but Mr. Sims refused to recede.

Mr. Hardwick of Georgia said that the Republican side of the House showed a disposition to play politics on the question of the negro.

Haven't Much Else.

"You have not got much left except the negro vote," he said, "and you want to cling to him in spite of the Brownsville case. I want to throw it in your teeth here and now, that four years ago your national convention you pledged these people to keep them quiet. You have been in power ever since, and haven't done a thing because you know it isn't right. The majority of the people of this country are determined that this shall be a white man's country now and forever more, and they do not want Asiatic equality—they do not want the African equality."

Mr. Driscoll of New York declared that Mr. Hefflin and the men who were supporting his amendment were trying to nullify the effect of the Fourteenth and especially the Fifteenth Amendment.

"They have drafted constitutions for their several States," he said, "and adopted them, some with grandfather clauses in them, and have made statutes regulating elections, and practical-

ly have disfranchised all of the colored people throughout that great part of the country.

"You have succeeded in subduing them, in quieting them by force, and the people from the rest of the country have tolerated this, and you have been permitted to do it, and now you have become so bold as to have the assurance to come into the Congress of the nation and offer this sort of an amendment right here on the floor of the House."

Mr. Smith of Michigan moved that the debate be closed in five minutes, and after remarks had been made by several of the members who desired to extend them in the House, a vote on the Hefflin amendment was called for. It was easily defeated.

That portion of the railway bill relating to the punishment for violations of the bill was then taken up, and Mr. Heppburn spoke in favor of his amendment.

Colonel Heppburn Speaks.

Colonel Heppburn, Representative from Iowa, made one of the liveliest speeches of this session, while the street railway bill was under consideration.

He said:

"The gentleman from Tennessee has said with much of truth that one of the companies here does render reasonably fair service—not perfect service, because there are times when their cars are overcrowded to such a degree that no one who rides upon such a car can have a comfortable, expeditious passage, which he pays for and has a right to demand. But there are some other roads the service on which is simply intolerable, especially that line of the Washington Railway and Electric Company that is known as the 'F street line,' which has been referred to, that leads out from the extreme eastern portion of the city to Georgetown."

Service Abominable.

"The same thing is true of the M. Pleasant line of the same company."

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I have already in the presence of this House adverted to some of the palpable outrages that that company is daily, almost hourly, perpetrating upon the people of this District. The service is absolutely abominable. The man who authorizes it is guilty of a crime. All this winter they have been running open cars in this city. We read about the great number of people suffering from pneumonia and similar diseases. A great portion of the time their closed cars are not heated. The cars are old, dilapidated and inadequate. I have not seen half a dozen cars on that line in the last three months that ought not to be condemned, and would be where there was a decent service. Now, there is no excuse for that. These people have an abundance of means, although they are constantly pleading poverty. They say they have not the money to buy cars. Why, they have had money enough to pay 5 per cent dividends on \$5,000,000 of watered stock. [Applause.] They had the money to do that. They have the money to pay high salaries, although they starve many of their employees."

Would Be Mindful.

"If these gentlemen who are responsible for the wrongs and outrages perpetrated upon a helpless populace felt that they might look through the bars of a prison they would be more mindful of their duties. As long as a mere fine is the limitation of the power of the court, they may be quite careless, because the corporation will pay their fine and put another and an additional burden upon the people, for they in the end will have to pay all the bills. The corporation levied upon public-service corporations. But if there is danger of imprisonment, and if it might be the truth that their handsome faces could be seen through the network of bars, by which security is given to prisoners, they might look upon the matter differently."

Amendment Defeated.

Mr. Heppburn's amendment, however, was overwhelmingly defeated, many of the Republicans withdrawing their support against the amendment. The entire bill as amended was then adopted.

According to the terms of the bill, the street railway extensions it provides shall be completed within eighteen months from the time the bill becomes a law. This includes the trackage giving the cars access to the Union Station and the provision that the Capital Traction Company shall construct a cross-town line from Seventh street and Florida avenue northwest to Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

The bill, as it was adopted, yesterday, also provides for universal transfers in the District on cash or ticket fares. Another provision gives the District Commissioners supervisory powers over the operation of the roads, delegating to them the right to make regulations as to schedules, standards of cars, and the service in general.

Present indications are that the future course of the bill will not be smooth. The Senate, it is thought, will make changes in the routes of the trackage to the station. If such action is taken, it will result in the measure being tied up for some time in conference. Many street railway managers are dissatisfied with the trackage provisions and hope for changes by the Senate.

A CURIOUS "FARM."

One of the most curious "farms" in the country is conducted by Miss Abby Lathrop, of Granby, Miss. She has a little place up among the hills, where she raises mice, weasels, ferrets, rabbits, guinea pigs, and water rats. She has in her charge, all told, about 2,000 animals, and her enterprise has been a success. She has a good market for rabbits and guinea pigs at medical colleges, where they are wanted for vivisection purposes. In one week she sold as many as 200 rats—Exchange.

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NAVY TRACK BILL OPPOSED BY ROAD

Measure Forcing Company to Build Spur Hardship, It Is Claimed.

Complications have arisen over the bill passed by the Senate to require the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to maintain and operate a track connection with the Washington Navy Yard. The railroad company, which is a part of the Pennsylvania system, is making strenuous objection to the bill. The connection proposed is from its present main line, at some point to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, between the bridge over the Anacostia river at Pennsylvania avenue southeast and the navy yard.

The track would run along the water front and would be less than a mile in length.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is objecting to the bill for the reason that under it it would be required to pay the cost of the right of way. The contention of the Pennsylvania is that the business it does with the Washington Navy Yard is not sufficient to justify it in going to the expense of building the proposed connection.

Some days ago the Senate passed the bill, but Senator Gallinger filed a motion to reconsider. This leaves the proposed measure hung up. Senator Gallinger, of the District Committee, favors a more thorough inquiry into the matter, and Monday morning a hearing will be given by that committee.

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Traditions of the Senate Trampled by Members; New Ones Most Destructive

The lament goes up that Senate traditions are breaking down. Time was when a Senate tradition was as unbreakable as the Ten Commandments, or the laws of the Medes and Persians, not to mention the ukases of the Czar of Russia, and the ultimatums of Speaker Cannon.

But in these latter days, when the spirit of veneration is dying out, there is a marked disposition to trample on the unwritten laws of the upper house, and take no account of the hoariness of antiquity that surrounds the most of them.

Various reasons are ascribed for this growing disposition to ignore the august traditions of the Senate.

Some Say Revolt.

A good many folks will say it is all due to the uprising of the plain people against the highest legislative tribunal, these people being stirred up to revolt by the constant tendency of the occupant of the White House to step on the toes of legislative authority. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the Senate is growing just like other parts of the Government, and is losing its traditions to those who would conserve the memories of the past.

No man can tell what will be the outcome of it all. It threatens ultimately to upset the rule of "the family" in the Senate and give the young men of that body something like a run for their money.

One of the traditions that has been suffering of late is the ancient rule that a newly-elected Senator should be seen and not heard. According to the unwritten law a Senator ought to sit mutely in his seat a year before he makes a speech. In this time he is supposed to drink in enough wisdom and discretion to be able to comport himself with something like Senatorial dignity when he arises to address his peers.

But this tradition is not worth the paper to write it on any more. Senator La Follette came along one day and jabbed hard at it. Then Senator Jeff Davis blew in from the Ozarks and landed on it. In keeping a vow he had long before registered, he assailed the octopi in a broadside of language that has not yet ceased to echo and re-echo.

Senator Johnston of Alabama, brand-new as he is, had the temerity to talk

at length on currency the other day. Senator Owen of Oklahoma, new to his seat, will speak this week. Even Mr. Bryan of Florida, the "kid" of the Senate